









## THE SYDNEY MONTHLY OVERLAND MAIL.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SALSETTE.

From the 10th June to 20th July, 1855.

From 1st to 3rd June.

The Hartley kerogen mine is now being worked, and a quantity of the mineral has been supplied to the Sydney Gas Works for mixing with coal in the manufacture of gas; the result of which is an increased brilliancy in the light. Some companies in the adjoining colonies are about to use the Torban Hill mineral instead of the kerogen, which they import from Scotland to improve the gas. It is intended shortly to commence the erection of the necessary appliances for making the oil.

On Tuesday last Messages were received in the Assembly, stating that his Excellency, on behalf of her Majesty, had assented to the Impounding Bill, the Drainage of Lands Bill, the Additional Customs Duties Bill, the Loan Bill (\$350,000), the Stamp Duties Bill, the Package Duty Bill, and the Loan Bill for £300,000.

The Midlanders Races are postponed until September.

The Hon. J. B. Darwall, the late Attorney-General, left for Melbourne by the Wonga Wonga (a route for England) on the 20th instant.

The reports from the Cadiangullong Copper Mine continue to be of an extremely satisfactory character. The quality of the ore is improving, and the lodes are more productive as depth is obtained. The erection of a large engine will, it is expected, be completed during the next month.

A meeting of the licensed victuallers of Sydney was held last Tuesday evening, at Perry's Hotel, for the purpose of considering the advisability of forming an association to protect their interests. The attendance was numerous. Mr. G. B. Kelly occupied the chair. After some discussion, a motion affirming the desirability of forming a Publicans' Mutual Protection Association, was submitted, and unanimously adopted.

The *Riverton Herald* of the 14th June reports that the weather at Echuca has been most beautiful, though the winds have been very sharp and frequent; the ice remaining in the little pools all day in sheltered localities. The weather during the day has been fine and bracing.

Last Tuesday night an essay on "The Caverns of Australia" was read by Mr. Joseph Thompson, in connection with the Pitt-street Men's Mutual Improvement Society, in the Congregational schoolroom. The chair was occupied by the Rev. John Graham, and there was a numerous attendance. On the same evening, Mr. G. B. Kelly delivered a lecture on "The Life of George Stephenson," at the Masonic Hall, before the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society of Sydney North.

The members of the Scots' Church Mutual Improvement Society held their usual monthly meeting on Monday evening last, in the presence of a large and attentive audience. The programme comprised a selection of songs and concerted pieces, which were sung in a creditable manner, and received with demonstrations of approval.

A meeting in connection with the Balmain Naval Total Abstinence Society was held last Tuesday evening, in the Oldfiddlers' Hall, Dowling-street, the vice-president being in the chair. Messrs. Griffith, Jenkins, and Morris presided, and a large and highly respectable audience on the "Evils of Intemperance."

It has been determined to resume operations at the Moruya Silver Mine, by a process recently patented by M. Zenos Wheelton, which has been tried with a model machine on the ores of this mine, and has been completely successful.

A man named Nichols and a woman named Murray, lately residing on the Bogong River, passed through the town of Orange on Wednesday, the 14th instant. They had been brought up to justice, and were committed to stand their trial at the ensuing Assizes for the murder of their child. The woman's story is that the man came home drunk and killed the poor infant in a fit of brutal rage.

The Rev. A. C. Geikie delivered, last Wednesday evening, in the Presbyterian Church, Macquarie-street, a lecture "On the Southern Secession and Northern Union of the Transatlantic Republic." The Dr. St. De Steeple occupied the chair.

The new Judges, Mr. Justice Hargrave and Mr. Justice Cheeke, subscribed the necessary oaths, and took their seats on the bench of the Supreme Court on 26th June.

The usual monthly meeting of the New South Wales Football Club was held on Monday evening at the School of Arts. The chair was occupied by Mr. Wilson, M.L.A.

The earth fell in and buried alive three men, named David Adamson, Patrick Delaney, and Robert Scott; Thorpe's claim, Aranah, on Monday, the 26th. They were extricated on the following day, all dead and dreadfully mutilated.

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The Rev. D. McFarland, late Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, entered upon his duties as Metropolitan District Court Judge, vice Cheeke, appointed Judge of the Supreme Court, on Tuesday, 27th instant.

It is decided that the church at Marengo shall be built of stone, and not of wood as at first suggested. It will cost about £50.

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The annual grand ball, in celebration of the Masson Festival of St. John, was given on Tuesday evening at the Sydney Synagogue, in the Free Church Hall, Clarence-street. The hall was very tastefully decorated with flags of all nations, and wreaths of evergreens ornamenting masonic symbols, were gracefully hung around the walls. A very brilliant assemblage, numbering about 400 persons, including most of our principal citizens and their families, were present enjoying themselves.

Professor Smith delivered his lecture on the Antiquities of Jerusalem, before a numerous auditory in the Educational School Room, Redfern, on Tuesday evening.

The fifty-second monthly breakfast meeting of young men was held on Sunday morning, in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, which was numerously attended, presided over by the Rev. John Sharpe. After breakfast, suitable addresses were delivered by several clergymen.

On Monday night, the remains of a man were found in the bush, between Bondi and the Lighthouse, by two men. The body was an unrecognised place, about half a mile from Old Bondi Road, and has probably lain there for several days. The remains of the deceased have not been identified.

A child of Mrs. Connor, of Cox's Flat, on the Western Road, was nearly poisoned from eating seeds of the *Detaria strumosa*, or castor oil plant, on the 23rd instant. His life was only saved by the use of strong emetics.

The national flags at the various consulates in this city were hoisted at half-mast during the whole of Monday last, as a tribute of sorrowful respect to the memory of the late Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States.

On Sunday morning last, trooper Greer was wounded in the leg when near Wollongong. He stated that three men fired upon him.

On Wednesday evening last, the Philosophical Society of New South Wales held their usual monthly meeting at the Australian Library, in Benn-street. The chair was taken by Mr. G. R. Mallon, the Government Astronomer. Mr. Edward Ramsay read a deeply interesting paper on "The Oology of Australia," illustrating his remarks by the exhibition of a large and beautiful collection of birds of nests, and birds' eggs. Some exquisitely engraved representations of birds' eggs were also exhibited, executed in a highly artistic manner by a lady amateur—Mrs. Edward Ford.

The teachers in the Fort-street National school held a re-union in one of the schoolrooms last Thursday evening.

A man, named Edward Jenner, stabbed himself in the chest, near Singleton, on Monday evening last. The particulars have not yet transpired.

Amongst the recent deaths we have to record the following cases:—An invalid woman, named Catherine Byrne died suddenly of convulsions on Saturday last.—A poor invalid woman, named Bernhard, residing at Barrington River, Port Stephens, fell into the fire as she was cooking in her hut last month, and was so severely burnt that she died on the 3rd of June.—A man named Paul Bayener at the Mayal Lakes, in the same district, received an internal injury from a fall while at work on board a punt, and notwithstanding the most sedulous attendants and medical advice, died on the 1st of June.—A native aboriginal named Sawnay accidentally shot himself about three weeks since, and after lying ill awhile, died on the 5th June.—A little child named James Brennan, son of Mr. James Brennan, a butcher residing in Crown-street, Wollongong, was unhappily so severely scalded on Friday, the 16th instant, that he died on Sunday morning last.

It is reported that the South Australian Government have intimated to us our Government's willingness to collect the duties on all goods passing up the Murray for consumption in this colony, at a charge of five per cent.

On Tuesday evening last, Mr. Robert Forster gave to St. Augustine's Total Abstinence Society, at Balmain, a very able and instructive lecture upon the "Career of Father Mathew, the apostle of temperance." The chair was taken by the Rev. G. F. Dillon, and the hall was crowded with the audience.

The following appointments are about made for the carrying out of the Stamp Duties Act:—Mr. George Smith, barrister, is to be commissioner of stamp; Mr. T. H. D. is to be first clerk; Mr. Kirchner to be accountant and receiving clerk, and Mr. Spence to be entry clerk.

The Hon. Minister for Works, and the Engineer for Harbours and Rivers (Mr. E. O. Moriarty), paid a visit of inspection to the Government works of the Hunter River district in the early part of this week.

A fancy dress ball, in aid of the Sydney Hebrew School, took place last night in the Hall of the Exchange, and the result was far more than satisfied the expectations of the committee who managed the affair, as the attendance was very large, and there was a fine display of gay and handsome costumes.

Daniel Ryan, who was apprehended at Young for robbing Mr. Boyd's store, at Tarrago, in company with Ben Hall, was brought down by escort last Tuesday night, and was to be brought up for examination at the Police Court, Goulburn, on the 26th instant.

On the 23rd instant the Rev. W. Taylor delivered a lecture on the development of character, or the right use of the powers of young men, in the Wesleyan Church, Bourke-street. There was a very numerous audience of young men and other persons present.

Friday, 23rd to 30th June.

In pursuance of instructions from her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. George King is recognised, provisionally, as Italian Consul at Sydney.

The special case of the Queen v. Lotze has been determined.

The Chief Justice and his Honor Magistrate

said Hill, Tambarra. Splendid specimens have been shown, and about one hundred claims were marked out at once.

The American citizens resident in Sydney held a meeting, at the office of the American Consul, on the 23rd, when it was resolved that the anniversary of American independence should be celebrated by a dinner. This resolution, however, was set aside upon the receipt of the intelligence that the American President had been assassinated.

Intelligence was received, via Adelaide, that the remains of the north-west coast explorers, Panter, Harding, and Goulding had been discovered. They were murdered while asleep, on the 13th of November, by natives.

A deputation, consisting of Mr. Roberts, M.L.A., Mr. Parkes, M.L.A., Mr. Augustus Montague, J.N. Buckley, Mr. T. C. Williams, Mr. J. N. Thompson, Mr. Wilton, and Mr. Thompson, presented a petition to the Legislative Assembly, asking that the refusal of the Government to sanction the recent arrangements made by the Ministers of New South Wales and Victoria relative to the Border duties, should be referred to the appropriate Committee.

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The homage paid to the memory of LINCOLN is doubtless partly due to a genuine admiration of his personal character and official career. The mind is, however, deeply affected by contrasts. They are offered in a striking form in this remarkable man, whom history will not pronounce unfortunate either in the time or manner of his death. The satire of the world had long been exhausted at the spectacle of a ruler raised by his own energy from the condition of a labourer to occupy one of the foremost positions in the world. While the choice of men without qualification exposes both themselves and those who select them to well-deserved contempt, the manifestation of ability superior to all the disadvantages of birth, original position, former occupations, and thus filling the highest station in society, confound the insolence of mere caste. If there be nothing more disgusting and disheartening than the spectacle of successful ambition associated with ignorance, conceit, and self-seeking, there are few things more likely than will earn success to inspire courage and afford consolation to those who are struggling to render themselves useful in their day, and to attain, if possible, a higher and more influential position in the world.

IN LINCOLN there is an example such as England has afforded in stations only second to his own—of persons who have made their way by the qualities of their mind—by their fair influence on their fellow-men, and by the co-operation of circumstances which worldly men call “adventitious,” and religious men “providential.”

The most refreshing aspect, however, of the character of this man is the transparent sincerity of his mind, his speech, and his conduct. It is fine to think that he never made a false pretence—that he never assumed to be other than he was—that he never suffered in artificial adorments the disguise of the plain simplicity of his own personal character—that he spoke the truth in the presence of a nation which has rarely heard it, and could hardly endure it—that he permitted the storm of rage and ridicule to surround him without showing the excitement of anger and without ever seeking a personal revenge—that he steadily pursued a plan in harmony with his own belief of his proper office as a chief magistrate, and that he availed himself of all the means which have been thrown up in the great conflict to remove for ever the evil which he always resisted to the utmost of his legal power, and which he never failed to condemn. It is this which constitutes the true royalty of his character. It is this which marks him out as among the noblest of his race. It is this which entitles him to be numbered among great princes. It is this which, when all petty passions shall have finally disappeared from around his name and character, will place him in a rank only second to the greatest of his countrymen.

The hand of the assassin which struck him down removed him for ever from the temptation of a sphere in which probably he would have overcome, but where he must have inevitably exercised autocratic power, before the agitations of the civil war could be finally appeased. In the presence of an enemy, while the Union had to contend for life, the policy of the State was to some degree defined by its condition. It was necessary to organise armies—to watch the action of foreign Cabinets, and to supply the material of war; but to conquer was the one concern. To repair—to build up—to consolidate—to reform—to remedy, and to purify—these are the tasks which a victorious party will impose now upon those who are in the seat of power. America has yet to pass through a trial from which her enemies anticipate her ruin, and which even those most favourable to her fortunes cannot but look upon without some degree of fear.

If the American Union with its forms of free government—which it was supposed so long to be the highest expression—can maintain its existence, and give shelter to the new rights which it has created as well as to the organisations it has restored, then honour will be due to the guiding hand; but not perhaps inferior to that which has been so suddenly withdrawn. Whatever may be the result, the shadows of death have closed upon the career of a man who has proved that greatness may be attained by truth and uprightness; and that from a situation most calculated to excite envy, hatred, and all forms of detraction, such noble qualities may conquer, and for ever preserve the admiration of mankind.

When, however, we look at the connection of his name with the great and crowning deliverance accomplished in our age, a still more tender regard will be conciliated to his character and memory.

From the nature of the case, all those who have been interested in slavery—who have advocated it—who have fought for it—will leave no successors. As the institution disappears, so will all who from the prejudices of caste or the interests of wealth, have been its vindicators and apologists. But as the progress of time shall efface all but the colour of the slave—as he shall rise to the enjoyment of the privileges of humanity—as he shall call his family his own—as he shall be permitted, without danger, to improve his mind with his circumstances—as he shall take his rank with the citizens of the soil upon which he was born—as all this shall come to pass, the name of Lincoln will be the theme of thousands of tongues, and the joy of many happy homes.

AS LINCOLN has proved that men from humble stations may achieve greatness under Anglo-Saxon institutions, so it will be proved that liberty can warm into animation and fortify the higher faculties of the soul. That very country so tenacious for slavery produced fifty years ago an astronomer in a pure African, whose learned works were the praise of Europe—who for years published an Almanac which was esteemed one of the best of its class, and which was even employed by the United States to assist in a national survey. With a nobleness of soul which would have done honour to any race, he refused to sit down at table with the men with whom he was associated, because his own people were bondmen. This fine old man, contemporary with JEFFERSON and known to him, lived a useful life, but no stone marks the place where his ashes repose. He was, however, a protest against the injustice done to his people, when nothing but superhuman talent and energy could have enabled him to offer it. He was among the first fruits of that victory which civilisation will yet achieve and perfect.

Sydney Morning Herald, July 12.

The news of the assassination of President Lincoln arrived by telegraph on Friday night, 23rd June, and on the following Sunday, as a mark of respect to the late President of the United States, the Royal Standard was hoisted half-mast at Government House; at Fort Phillip and another fort the Union Jack was also half-mast high; H.M.B. Falcon, H.M.S. Gazzelle, and other ships in the harbour, also showed the same tributes. The news was held in the Australian Consul's office, on the 26th June, for the purpose of considering what course they should pursue, with a view of showing their respect for the late President Lincoln, and their indignation of the deed which deprived the United States of his valuable life in this crisis of their history. The meeting was attended by all the leading Americans in the city. The Australian Consul, Mr. H. D. Merrill, was moved into the chair, and he opened the proceedings by

reading the advertisement by which the meeting had been convened. He also added a few explanatory observations, and read a letter from Mr. J. H. Williams, who occupied the Consul's office for the colony some years ago, expressing regret that the Consul (Mr. Williams) would be prevented by a prior engagement from attending the meeting, but he should be happy when they may have time. The chairman stated that the meeting had been called by the committee appointed to make the arrangements for the military celebration, which had now been determined to postpone. Mr. Mortimer (who had been appointed by the meeting, secretary of the movement) rose and, in a few appropriate remarks, moved the following resolution:—“That we the Americans resident in New South Wales, in common with one fellow-countryman, do hereby resolve to contribute a sum of £1000 towards the expenses of a funeral service to be held in the British Empire, to express our heartfelt sorrow over the irreparable loss which not only to our country, but also the cause of humanity have sustained by the untimely death of Abraham Lincoln, whose sagacious, patriotic, sterling ability, unwavering integrity, and the great Western Republic which they had stricken recorded in the pages of history.” The resolution was seconded by Mr. Farmer and unanimously adopted. Mr. W. E. Langley moved the next resolution, and in doing so took occasion to allude to the eminent and highly popular Lincoln, his services to his country and to the cause of liberty. The resolution was—“That, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late President Lincoln, the American residents of Australia be requested to wear mourning for thirty days, and that a committee consisting of Messrs. Mortimer, Merrill, Kitts, Farmer, and myself, be appointed to draw up an address of condolence to be forwarded to the Secretary of State for presentation.” The resolution was seconded by Mr. G. H. Smith. It was suggested that the address should be sent to the public office of the Consul before that date, for the signature of the Consul, and that it should be extended over the entire period of three years. The resolution was passed by Mr. W. C. Barry, and was to the following effect:—“That the members of the meeting be invited to receive subscriptions towards deferring the sum of £1000, to be forwarded to Washington for the expenses of the funeral service.” The resolution was seconded by Mr. G. H. Smith. 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## THE NEW ZEALAND WAR.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Auckland, N.Z., 12th June, 1865.

THOMPSON has not come in at the Governor's request, and indeed has made no motion since the discovery that Sir George Grey did not believe his covenant quite satisfactory thing he had hoped to pass it off for. He is of course at Mata-Mata, and unless something new occurs he seems likely to remain there. As we are so utterly in the dark as to the state of feeling in the native district, however, it is hopeless to make even a guess as to the next move. One thing is now certain, if Thompson does make a move, it will be with the approval of a considerable section of the rebels, and will have much more importance than his first offer had. Moreover, now he will be obliged to swear allegiance in an ordinary form, and not with any cloaks of covenants and the like tricks. It is satisfactory, so far, to find that the truth gradually dawns upon the Government that the Maories will cheat them if the smallest opening is given for such a course.

The Waikato settlement goes on more favourably than it did. The repeated assurances of the Auckland press that the people of Auckland would stand loyally by the settlers at the front have had the effect of giving those who are still there the courage to remain upon their allotments and risk the worst. This is really all that is wanted, meanwhile, to secure the success of the settlements so long as the troops remain in the Waikato, as no attack will be made while that is the case. The natural wealth of much of the land is very great, and the whole of these frontier settlements ought to progress very fast, if only peace is maintained and some degree of security felt by the settlers. There was a meeting held at the chief settlement of Alexandra the other day, at which the views of the settlers were fully expressed and embodied in several resolutions pointing out the critical position in which they found themselves, and the remedy which alone would meet the case. They utterly condemned Mr. Weld's scheme as of no use to them or the country generally, but remarked that the maintenance of one regiment of her Majesty's troops in the district would assure its peace until they had time to increase to such an extent as would enable them effectively to defend themselves.

The immigrants to Waikato who were taken over by the province of Auckland, as I mentioned lately, are now in the fair way to do well. I am happy to say. In many of their new settlements there are already houses and schoolrooms built, and the land is being rapidly ploughed and cultivated. The Provincial Government of Auckland advances money to buy seed for them, taking their promissory notes at twelve months for the amount, and until they get something off their land the Government finds them work at 4s. a day for sixteen days in the month, so that they may have the wherewithal to keep their families. There is now an excellent prospect of these people being a real benefit to this province in every way, instead of, as was feared, to becoming paupers dependent on the public bounty. The Governor goes to Wellington tomorrow, probably never to come back for any lengthened stay here. The Assembly is to be held in the middle of July, I believe; and after much consultation it has been decided that the Auckland members will go to this session in case some justice may be obtainable for the North.

From Taranaki I learn through a private letter that things are slightly more brisk once more. There has been a trifling encounter or two lately, in all of which the natives have suffered a loss proportionately heavy compared with what they usually do when operations are regularly conducted. The communication with the southern line of posts from Wanganui is now all but established, although it is difficult to see exactly what good it will do when complete. It is said that the Maories admit a loss of seventeen men killed in the skirmish with Major Von Tempski's men; but, as is usual in all such cases, the question to whom they admitted the having sustained such a loss, remains unanswered.

Auckland, 21st June.

The New Zealand Parliament is to meet on the 15th of next month, at the new capital. In some respects the session must be the most important ever held in this colony. The Maori Government are in expectation of a grand attempt to turn them out, and are straining every nerve to make their chance of retaining office as good as possible. Within the last few days they have declared the whole of central Waikato to be confiscated, and have thrown out various suggestive hints as to what they will do for the Waikato settlers and others. It is quite too late, however, to effect any change in the popular view of the Government in this part of the colony. The Auckland members will go to the Assembly bent upon doing the most they possibly can to injure the present Government, as one which has been hostile to everything good for this province, or really conducive to the peace of the colony at large. An answer is expected by the July mail to the message sent home by General Cameron via Galle regarding his differences with Sir George Grey and his Ministers. And no doubt the tenor of that answer will in a great measure influence the course of events in the Assembly.

I have said, the proclamation of the Waikato lands as confiscated has at last been issued by the Government, and although very late, the thing is a great one after all, and calculated to do a world of good to the colony. The land now declared to be forfeited by the rebels is about a million acres, most of it as good as any in New Zealand, and bordering the Waikato on both banks. It will be sold in blocks from time to time, as the market seems fit to receive it, by auction. At present there is a great want of spirit in the land sales here, most people rather holding back from purchasing, as the present tightness of the money market, caused chiefly by the want of confidence felt in the Government intentions about the defence of this part of the colony, enables capitalists to get fifteen per cent. ready for money on the best security. It is not of course a time when land speculation is encouraging either to the lender or the borrower.

The Governor has left for Wellington, taking all his household with him, and therefore unlikely again to favour Auckland with much of his countenance. His attempt to bring Thompson to a face-to-face interview with himself was a failure, as the suspicious chief would not come beyond our outposts. The peace negotiations, however, are not closed yet, both Thompson and the King nibbling still at the bait held out by Mr. Graham, with the Governor's sanction, to them. It is something new to find an Auckland merchant allowed to manage matters of peace, and even practically for the Imperial Government, as in this case, but there are no limits to the peculiar things that transpire in this favoured colony.

The real grounds of Mr. Graham's visit to the natives in rebellion was the desire to purchase the right to a splendid block of land on which Mata-Mata (Thompson's village) is situated, as a sheep run, for a term of years. Of course, this was illegal, and Mr. Graham stoutly denies it, but the truth is, that the leasing of the block was placed in the hands of Frenchman, and I happen to know that it was him and not to Thompson that the new peacemaker went in the first instance. It is possible that good may result from this very questionable source, however, as both Thompson and Matatua are not a little weary of barbarism, and the rule of the worst men, which always accompanies a state of war among half-savage tribes. The Pai Marae religion in no way ceases to spread. The news from both the East and West Coasts continues to be anything but favourable. Rangi is now a leading convert, and his people—the Ngatimaniopoto tribe—are about the most energetic practisers of all the excesses of the new superstition. Their head-quarters are at Kawhia, about live-and-twenty to thirty miles south of Raglan on the west coast. The professed object of the Wanganui campaign has been accomplished without loss of life, by the junction of a body of troops from Taranaki with those from the Murray, which was to have been given up, is continued; and the arrangement entered into with South Australia remains in force, under which that colony collects for us the duties on all goods passing up the Murray for consumption in this colony, at a charge of five per cent.

Almost immediately after the prorogation of Parliament and the departure of Mr. Darwall, two new Judges of the Supreme Court were appointed. Mr. Hargrave, the late Solicitor-General, succeeded to the vacant caused by the death of Justice Maitland, and Mr. McRae, former Clerk of the Crown, was appointed the fourth Judge under the Act recently passed for that purpose. There has at present been no means of ascertaining whether the appointments are generally approved of. It was known, however, that the leading members of the Bar were opposed to the promotion of Mr. Hargrave to the Bench, and they manifested their displeasure at the appointment by abstaining themselves from the Court while the Judges were being sworn in. The offices of both Attorney-General and Solicitor-General have been vacant since these appointments were made, and there are no steps taken to fill them. Mr. Butler, who is reported to have refused the appointment of Attorney-General, has conducted the prosecutions for the Crown at the Criminal Court.

## ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. A. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Bowes, Castle, Drury-lane.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at half-past 11 o'clock, Hay-street.

MR. J. DAWSON.—At the Railway Auction Depot, at half-past 11 o'clock, Finsbury.

MESSRS. MCINTOSH AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 11 o'clock, Tallow-hides, Mayfair.

MESSRS. IRWIN AND TURNER.—At their Stores, at 11 o'clock, Tallow-hides, Horns-bone.

MESSRS. CHAPMAN AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Woolstocks, 5-bound Volumes.

MESSRS. CHARLES MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Clothing, Watches.

MESSRS. BRADLEY AND NEWTON.—At Australia-street, Newington, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture and Effects.

MR. W. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Jewelled Ware.

MR. W. G. HENFREY.—At the Railway Station, at 11 o'clock, Hay-street, Carcass-Port.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Stores, at 12 o'clock, Hides, Tailor.

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MESSRS. H. VAUGHAN.—At 101, Liverpool-street, at 11 o'clock, Prints and Drawing.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Watches.

MR. J. GRAHAM.—At his Stores, at half-past 11 o'clock, Tailor.

MR. F. P. MEARES.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay-street; at his Depository, at 11 o'clock, Farm and Dairy Produce.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The society gave the 6th concert of the season last evening, at the Masonic Hall. There was a large but not a full audience. Haydn's oratorio "The Creation" was again produced, and with excellent effect, although the choir was not so strong as on previous occasions. In the first part all the vocal parts were well sustained to the best advantage, and Madame F. Harris, each of whom was in fine voice and elicited repeated expressions of approbation. The air "Now vanish before the holy beams," by Mr. Ellard, "Rolling in foaming billows," by Mr. Mackenzie, and "With a joyful heart," by Madame F. Harris, were admirable, and were received with much favour. In the second part a lady amateur sang with very great success the air, "On mighty wings uplifted soars," and two of the trios in this part were entranced to Madame Harris, Mr. Ellard and Mr. Black, whose performance of Creston's was unexceptionable. The third trio, "On each lively bosom," sung by a young and gentleman amateur, with Mr. Ellard, Mr. Walker (amateur) sang the basso parts in the last section of the oratorio, and was assisted in the duets, "By then with biles," and "Of stars the fairest," by a lady amateur; and in the duet, "Gracious Consort," my amateur, he exhibited a deficiency of power, which it must be admitted that they have displayed considerable merit, and a careful attention to rehearsals. Mr. Haimberger was leader of the orchestra, Mr. M. Younger (amateur) organist, and Mr. MacKenzie, conductor. Seeing that the novelty of this oratorio has long depended on it not being believed that the audience was not more numerous, the attendance and reception last night, however, were quite sufficient to show that the beauties and sublimities of this great classical composition have many admirers, whose appreciation is not abated by great receptions.

FARNSWORTH.—The church gave the 6th concert of the season last evening, at the Masonic Hall. There was a large but not a full audience. Haydn's oratorio "The Creation" was again produced, and with excellent effect, although the choir was not so strong as on previous occasions. In the first part all the vocal parts were well sustained to the best advantage, and Madame F. Harris, each of whom was in fine voice and elicited repeated expressions of approbation. The air "Now vanish before the holy beams," by Mr. Ellard, "Rolling in foaming billows," by Mr. Mackenzie, and "With a joyful heart," by Madame F. Harris, were admirable, and were received with much favour. In the second part a lady amateur sang with very great success the air, "On mighty wings uplifted soars," and two of the trios in this part were entranced to Madame Harris, Mr. Ellard and Mr. Black, whose performance of Creston's was unexceptionable. The third trio, "On each lively bosom," sung by a young and gentleman amateur, with Mr. Ellard, Mr. Walker (amateur) sang the basso parts in the last section of the oratorio, and was assisted in the duets, "By then with biles," and "Of stars the fairest," by a lady amateur; and in the duet, "Gracious Consort," my amateur, he exhibited a deficiency of power, which it must be admitted that they have displayed considerable merit, and a careful attention to rehearsals. Mr. Haimberger was leader of the orchestra, Mr. M. Younger (amateur) organist, and Mr. MacKenzie, conductor. Seeing that the novelty of this oratorio has long depended on it not being believed that the audience was not more numerous, the attendance and reception last night, however, were quite sufficient to show that the beauties and sublimities of this great classical composition have many admirers, whose appreciation is not abated by great receptions.

FARNSWORTH.—A tea meeting, in celebration of the anniversary of the formation of the colonial and military forces, was held on the 18th instant. On the previous evening, a public meeting was held in the Masonic Hall, Wednesday evening, took place yesterday evening in a new schoolroom adjoining the theatre, a very large number of persons sat down to tea. After a course of sacred music, a short address was presented by an appropriate address by the Rev. P. P. Agnew, rector of the Church.

ST. LEONARD'S.—The local Amateur Dramatic Club gave their third public performance, in aid of the St. Leonard's Relief Society, on Wednesday evening last, in the School of Music. The hall was so crowded that there was not sufficient room for the number of spectators, and the service was suspended. The chairman of the relief committee, Mr. J. M'Gibson, in the afternoon, by the Rev. John Graham; and in the evening, by the Rev. J. M'Gibson, the public meeting was presided over by the Rev. J. M'Gibson, who delivered an address, and the following gentlemen also spoke.—The Rev. Dr. St. John, Mr. A. F. Thompson, Mr. J. M'Gibson, and Dr. Fullerton. It appeared that the church had been considerably reduced, and it is expected that it will be extinguished by the end of the year. A collection was made in aid of the fund. Several amateurs were efficiently rendered by the choir.

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The election for West Sydney in the room of Mr. J. B. Darwall, the late Attorney-General, has been almost the only occasion of any political excitement since Parliament was prorogued. Mr. Eagar, the late Colonial Treasurer, was the first candidate for the vacant seat. Considerable difficulty was experienced by the supporters of the Ministry in getting a good man to stand, and at last they brought in Mr. Love, who, though he had rendered himself unpopular by his voting for the protection clauses of the late Government, and had, in consequence, been rejected in company with Mr. Eagar at the general election. On the hustings Mr. Eagar severely attacked the conduct of the present Government, in particular with regard to the Co-operative Party, and his differences with Sir George Grey and his Ministers. And no doubt the tenor of that will be done in this session, but the first application to it may be made, and this will satisfy Auckland.

Auckland, July 8th.

I REGRET to say that as yet no good effects can be mentioned as proceeding from the peace negotiations of Mr. George Graham in Waikato. As your readers may have observed, I put no faith in the prospect of any such advantage; but as the country really is in great want of it I cannot but regret that a fair opening for peace negotiations of a really beneficial character should be so utterly lost as it now is for want of proper action on the part of Government. There probably never was a colony where such a thing would have been permitted as the interference of an unaccredited agent in such a matter as the submission or non-submission of a whole people who have defied England's arms for two years.

Mr. Graham deserves some degree of credit for the ingenuity with which he has induced a belief in his disinterested views, while in reality there is not a shadow of doubt that his main object in entering upon the negotiations at all was that of securing certain lands as a leasehold run from William Thompson. The Government does not commit itself at all in the matter, but leaves Mr. Graham to do what he can, and no doubt regards the policy as a masterpiece of genius. As the natives are suffering from very great want at present, there can be no doubt that they are more than usually open to reason, and it is to be regretted that the Government did not send some one to take advantage of the first good opening afforded by Thompson by making some sober and authoritative arrangement with him and the other rebel chiefs. As

it is, Thompson complains bitterly that Mr. Graham promised things which the Governor in his letter does not at all endorse. The fact no doubt is so, and the fault lies even more with Sir George Grey and his Ministers than with Mr. Graham.

No one knows exactly where any of the leading chiefs are now, but it is understood that Thompson does not mean to move again in the matter of submission. At the great native meeting at Hangatiki, at which both rebel and friendly natives were present, the other day, the very same sentiments as those attributed to Thompson at the Thames are ascertained to have been those expressed by both Rangi and the King. Peace was to follow upon the restoration of Waikato, as it was upon all goods passing up the Murray for consumption in this colony, at a charge of five per cent.

From the rising of the rebels about 100,000 men, the difficulties of the situation are now

more than

overcome.

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**SALES BY AUCTION.**  
ST-CLASS NEGRORHEAD AND CAVENDISH TOBACCOES.  
M-CLASS NEGRORHEAD AND CAVENDISH TOBACCOES.  
L-CLASS NEGRORHEAD AND CAVENDISH TOBACCOES.

TUESDAY, 25th July, 1865.

Extensive and Highly Important Auction Sales of NEGRORHEAD AND CAVENDISH TOBACCOES, At the Argyle Bonded Stores, By order of Messrs. Daniell, King, and Co.

Being the only Parcels of Fine Tobacco in this

Spring — NEGRORHEAD, St. George, Blackhead, Black Hambur., &c., CAVENDISH.

Salmon's, Acadia, Favaria, Imella, Challenge, &c.

Cards will be ready for delivery on Saturday.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Daniell, King, and Co. to sell at the Argyle Bonded Stores, on TUESDAY, July 25th, 1865, at 11.

The whole of the really good and substantial household furniture, engravings, and effects (the property of a gentleman deceased), &c., as above described.

\* On view at the Rooms on Tuesday.

This auctioneer, in directing the attention of buyers to some important sale, would inform them that advice of any tobacco being shipped to these colonies for a long period, and for any good brands the price in the States is higher in this market, caused by prospect of an export tax one shilling and eightpence per cwt.

Intending purchasers should avail themselves of this opportunity of replenishing their stocks.

Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 21st July, 1865.

JAPANNED WARE.

Comprising an extensive assortment.

To Furnishing Ironmongers and others.

Just landed ex Rajah of Cochinchina.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, July 25th, 1865, at 11.

Packages of japanned ware, viz. —

1/2 inch to 15 inch

1/2 inch to 22 inch

1/2 inch to 40 inch

1/2 inch to 50 inch

1/2 inch to 60 inch

1/2 inch to 70 inch

1/2 inch to 80 inch

1/2 inch to 90 inch

1/2 inch to 100 inch

1/2 inch to 110 inch

1/2 inch to 120 inch

1/2 inch to 130 inch

1/2 inch to 140 inch

1/2 inch to 150 inch

1/2 inch to 160 inch

1/2 inch to 170 inch

1/2 inch to 180 inch

1/2 inch to 190 inch

1/2 inch to 200 inch

1/2 inch to 210 inch

1/2 inch to 220 inch

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1/2 inch to 1940 inch

1/2 inch to 1960 inch

1/2 inch to 1980 inch

1/2 inch to 2000 inch

1/2 inch to 2020 inch

1/2 inch to 2040 inch

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1/2 inch to 2080 inch

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1/2 inch to 2600 inch

A great and terrible fire broke out in the city last night, shortly before 9 o'clock, and, in spite of the courageous exertions and persevering skill of the firemen and those who manfully assisted them, the devouring element raged furiously for nearly two hours before it could, in any degree, be got under. The two large brick built stores of Messrs. Palmer and Co., at the corner of York-street and Barrack street, were burnt down, and an immense amount of property utterly destroyed in the flames. Fortunately, there was little wind, and the rain fell more or less during the whole time of the conflagration, so that the danger of the fire being communicated to the adjacent blocks was materially lessened. But for these two favourable circumstances, so large and so long sustained was the body of fire eventually developed, that it is appalling to think what might otherwise have been the result. There are occasions of this kind, when fire gains an inevitable ascendancy, against which it seems almost hopeless to contend, when the most that man can hope to do is to modify its destructive agency.

Shortly after the alarm of fire was first given, dense volumes of smoke were seen to issue from the building. This did not last many minutes before the stifling darkness of the atmosphere was dissipated, and masses of bright flames burst from the windows of the building—two stores thrown into one, standing between the corner of Barrack-street and the stores of Messrs. Berens, Levi, and Schumann, in York-street, Wynyard-square. In a moment, so sudden and so brilliant was the light that the whole town was alarmed, and thousands of persons thronged to the spot, not only from all parts of the city but from the different suburban localities. Every main street and cross street in the immediate vicinity of the burning stores was crowded with spectators, literally shaking the avenues. Probably not far short of twenty-five thousand persons were thus quickly assembled. It was stated that, in the stores contained a large supply of kerosene, brandy, gin, and soft goods, so that the progress of the disaster was watched with much consternation. A more awful sight than the sheets of white flame that roared out of the windows and doors of the building can scarcely be imagined—the heat given out by them could be easily felt in the still damp air as far as the Old Post Office in George street. And every now and then large pieces of paper or other light material, apparently saturated with inflammable liquid, rose from the building and fell in flakes of flame at a considerable distance from the burning stores. At a early period in the affair a detachment of fearless sappers from the Engineers, who had been on duty, having been called in by Mr. Martin, had placed the pumps and never been exercised for its simplicity by any Chancery of the colony in the world. The Engineers might well be proud of their work, but the pumps had not been used since the position in which Mr. Eggar was placed, when at the last general election he was re-elected. But he bore it manfully and nobly, and when the fire was extinguished, he was the first to proceed to the scene of the disaster, and, with the assistance of the sappers, they had performed towards him by returning him to his post, and giving him a hearty hand shake. (Cheers.) The sappers had placed Mr. Eggar in the very position in which he ought to be—where he was born, and where he had done his best for the country. He would remain to see that the arrangements were made happy selection; and experience proved afterwards that he had been right in his choice. (Cheers.) When Mr. Eggar first entered the colony he had no money, and had reason to be proud of a rising son of the soil, who was to go forward and unravel the mysteries of the Treasury, and to place the colony in the front rank of the Empire. (Applause.) The day in which Mr. Eggar had placed the pumps and never been exercised for its simplicity by any Chancery of the colony in the world. The Engineers might well be proud of their work, but the pumps had not been used since the position in which Mr. Eggar was placed, when at the last general election he was re-elected. But he bore it manfully and nobly, and when the fire was extinguished, he was the first to proceed to the scene of the disaster, and, with the assistance of the sappers, they had performed towards him by returning him to his post, and giving him a hearty hand shake. (Cheers.) The sappers had placed Mr. Eggar in the very position in which he ought to be—where he was born, and where he had done his best for the country. He would remain to see that the arrangements were made happy selection; and experience proved afterwards that he had been right in his choice. (Cheers.)

The heat was drunk with enthusiastic cheering. Mr. Eggar was greeted with prolonged applause, and with waving of handkerchiefs on rising to respond, he should have wanted in the world to be more popular. But he was otherwise than deeply sensible of the great compliment that had been paid him by accepting his services, and he had no desire to let the sappers know of his thanks, nor of his appreciation of their good-will. He left the manifestation of their goodwill the more, following as it did the recent demonstration on the part of the Government, that they had no confidence in him. (Applause.) The sappers had placed Mr. Eggar in the very position in which he ought to be—where he was born, and where he had done his best for the country. He believed that almost every man, woman, and child in the colony agreed with the Assembly in the opinion at which they arrived at the conclusion that the Government had no confidence in him. (Applause.) He had no desire to let the sappers know of his thanks, nor of his appreciation of their good-will. He left the manifestation of their goodwill the more, following as it did the recent demonstration on the part of the Government, that they had no confidence in him. (Applause.) The sappers had placed Mr. Eggar in the very position in which he ought to be—where he was born, and where he had done his best for the country. He believed that almost every man, woman, and child in the colony agreed with the Assembly in the opinion at which they arrived at the conclusion that the Government had no confidence in him. (Applause.) He had no desire to let the sappers know of his thanks, nor of his appreciation of their good-will. He left the manifestation of their goodwill the more, following as it did the recent demonstration on the part of the Government, that they had no confidence in him. (Applause.)

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At about 10 o'clock the fire was at its height and then the flames reached out at times across the roadway, and licked the tops of the stone buildings on the opposite side. On several of the warehouses and shops in George-street, opposite the Bank of New South Wales, flakes of fire were falling, and people were huddled engaged in removing them, and but for these precautions it seemed probable that other fires would have sprung up. It is understood that the premises were not locked up much before 7 o'clock, and a gentleman who passed along York-street shortly after 8, perceived a small fire in the neighbourhood, but it was not until half-past 8 o'clock that his presence in the store was actually detected. Some firemen of the Insurance Brigade were the first to enter the premises, and they found an immense mass of fire about the centre and both ends of the side of the first floor. The bulk of the goods there on fire consisted of candles. The two stores were entered one from the other, and both were well stocked with general merchandise—the greater portion of the goods comprising, as it was believed, spirits and groceries. The stores, a large and substantial brick structure, were the property of Messrs. John Fraser and Company, and both the shop and the stock were stored in different offices. The precise amount could not be ascertained last night, but it was said that policies for large sums had been effected in the Sydney, the Liverpool, London, and Globe, the United, the Imperial, and probably in other fire insurance companies' offices. The amount of the insurance is said to reach between £50,000 and £60,000. The worth of the property destroyed is likewise a matter of conjecture, the value being stated by different persons at from £100,000 to £150,000. Some few things were got out of the building by the firemen, and a detachment of sailors and marines from H. M. S. Salamander, but the value of what is saved is comparatively trifling. The origin of the fire does not appear to be known. All the firemen acted with noble intrepidity, and their dangerous and laborious exertions are worthy of the highest possible commendation. The Brigade's engines, the saving of the building northward was largely owing to the police, the seamen, and others rendered invaluable assistance. The fire was burning in the interior of the building at the time we went to press; and at one o'clock there were two or three loud explosions, followed by a great displacement of goods and brickwork. Happily, however, nobody had been hurt, at least so far as was known at the time. The outer walls of the stores, which were of great solidity, pressed down by the weight of the cornices and weakened by the action of the fire, have nearly all fallen down, and York and Barrack streets are now strewn with piles of brickwork which will have to be removed before traffic can be resumed. Most of the firemen continued their exertions through the night, and notwithstanding the discomfort of the smoke and rain, a large concourse of people loitered about the place until a late hour. A large body of constabulary, under the direction of their officers, secured rooms for the operations of the firemen, and but for this circumstance it might have been expected serious loss of life may have been occasioned by the falling of the outer walls. There was some difficulty at first in getting water on to the building, the supply being some distance from the fire. Three of the Brigade's engines were in use, and also those of both Volunteer companies. The first was thrown on to the fire by Mr. Bow with a hose from a hydrant. A large portion of the wall in Barrack-street being considered dangerous, was pulled down by the sailors, and about 3 a.m. the centre of the wall dividing the stores fell in with a loud crash. About a year ago the Superintendent of the No. 1 Volunteers suggested that the Corporation authorities should cause the hose used by the men for watering the streets to be left in boxes provided for the purpose, in some accessible position, near the hydrants. The advantage of the proposal is obvious enough, for it often happens that, during the delay which must necessarily elapse in giving information at the fire stations and the bringing of the engines to the place, firemen sustain such force and compass as to render all exertions to extinguish them utterly futile. If the suggestion referred to had been acted upon it is supposed that in the present instance persons discovering the fire might have burst into the place, and poured a stream of water on the flames before they could spread. At any rate the existence of such lengths of hose would lessen the distance of the water supply, and that would have been of considerable importance last night.

The great majority of the reflecting people of this community agreed with Mr. Martin in the opinion that a gentleman must be held responsible for the fire. They would not, however, have been more appropriately placed than when Mr. Eggar came down with his friends, and with the express assurance that he had nothing to do with the disaster. He had no desire to let the sappers know of his thanks, nor of his appreciation of their good-will. He had been told that he was a fellow-elector, and that he had the high privilege of teaching what was right to the great example that they had set. (Applause.) He had no desire to let the sappers know of his thanks, nor of his appreciation of their good-will. He had been told that he was a fellow-elector, and that he had the high privilege of teaching what was right to the great example that they had set. (Applause.)

Mr. Eggar was loudly cheered on rising to respond. He said that he had great pleasure in responding to the toast; and that he had been greatly gratified by the representations of his friends, and by their expressions of their opinions. (Applause.)

Mr. Eggar was drunk with a somewhat lengthy speech, "The Firemen of New South Wales." (Applause.)

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